

An Immigrant Tenebrionid Beetle New to Hawaii

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(Presented at the meeting of November 10, 1941)

In determining a collection of insects made at light by Mr. A. C. Browne at his residence on Kalawahine Place, Oct. 28, 1941, two beetles were found of a species which has not been previously reported in Hawaii. Apparently they are the cosmopolitan species *Lyphia tetraphylla* (Fairm.) which was described on a single specimen taken in the vicinity of Pisa, Italy. (*Bius tetraphyllus* Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3), IV, p. 534, 1856). There are seven species of *Lyphia* listed in the Junk Coleoptera Catalog. They are mostly described from meager material, and very few references are given in literature. They are from such scattered places as Japan, Australia, Tasmania, Algeria, Madagascar, and *tetraphylla* is cosmopolitan according to the Leng Catalog, where two synonyms are given: *ficicola* and *rugosus*. The localities given in United States are District of Columbia and Ohio. I have found no recent records, but it may be present in localities without attracting attention. It is quite likely that this species has become established from the Pacific coast of United States. The descriptions of the species in literature are not very distinctive, apparently all species being very similar in color and size.

Perris has given a description of the larva of *ficicola*, which is a synonym of *tetraphylla*, from specimens collected in old grape vines, and dead branches of fig and live oak. He expressed the opinion that the presence of these larvae was due to the presence of other insects to which they may be attached or associated with, rather than having any connection with the cause of the dead branches. (Perris, Larves de Coleopteres, Paris, p. 283, 1877.)

(NOTE: The two specimens were later studied by Dr. F. E. Blaisdell, who ascertained that they were not *tetraphylla*, and thought that they might be *angusta* (Lucas), the determination being from literature only, not having specimens at hand for comparison.)

Corrections in Use of the Name *Oechalia grisea* (Burm.) (Hem.)

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In arranging specimens of the Genus *Oechalia* in the Experiment Station, H.S.P.A. collection in accordance with Dr. Usinger's revision of the genus which appeared in the last number of the "Pro-

ceedings" (XI, No. 1, pp. 59-93, July, 1941), and in comparing our material with specimens returned by Dr. Usinger, authentically labelled by him, it is evident that in the previous issues of our "Proceedings", the name *grisea* (or *griseus*) has been used often when other species have been involved, as they are now known. It may be advisable to segregate in one place, corrections that could be made in regard to this. Hence, I have undertaken to do this as far as I am able.

Oecalia griseus on page 18, Vol. I, should be *kaonohi* Kirkaldy.

On pages 11 and 278, Vol. V, *grisea* is probably *acuta* Usinger, which is the species occurring in the Kohala mountains.

On pages 281 and 282, Vol. VI, *griseus* is in error, but it is not possible to say whether it should be *bryani* Usinger or *virgula* Van Duzee without seeing the specimen, which was caught on the top of Mauna Loa.

On pages 303, 495, 497, 498 and 502, Vol. VII, *griseus* should be *pacifica* (Stal).

On page 188, Vol. VIII, *griseus* should be *bryani* Usinger.

Some Corrections in the Use of Names for the Species of *Nysius* in Hawaii (Hem.)

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In arranging in the Experiment Station, H.S.P.A., cabinets, returned material of this group of bugs which had been studied by Dr. Usinger in his Revision of this group, I found that I could, from this material, correct some of the species names of *Nysius* which have been recorded in the preceding volumes of the "Proceedings of the Hawaiian Entomological Society". There has been confusion in the use of a few of the species names, from the lack of having at hand authentically determined specimens. Now, with the use of specimens determined by Dr. Usinger after prolonged study, there should be no particular difficulty in determining any *Nysius* which comes to hand.

Our collection does not contain all of the species recognized by Dr. Usinger, and for many of the species there are only one or two specimens. Further collecting may supply some of these species which are lacking and also more specimens of species with meager material at present.

I have been able to make the following corrections in the records in the "Proceedings", and to supply specific names for some of the records of "*Nysius* sp." No doubt there are some misidentifications